

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26TH, 1891.

NUMBER 21

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26th, 1891.

The decision of the Associação Commercial in regard to the discharge of general cargo in this port, which we publish in another column, will be of special interest to shipowners everywhere. The long delays in this port have been the cause of serious losses to shipowners, and as the customs of the port are not well defined and no recourse is afforded, they have been compelled to submit. This decision may not fully solve the difficulty, but it fixes a minimum for the discharge of vessels, not governed by special rules, which will in future serve as a basis for freight calculations and for fixing the responsibility for delays. It has been a gross injustice to shipowners to compel them to submit to delays occasioned by local inefficiency and lax administration. If the authorities and business men of this port can not provide adequate facilities for the speedy discharge of vessels, then they should bear the losses themselves, for the fault is theirs and the remedy lies in their own hands.

The question raised by the *Jornal do Commercio* in regard to the export of dry sugars to the United States seems to us entirely immaterial. It is objected that this export is not due to the reciprocity treaty, but to the "act to reduce the revenue," commonly called the "McKinley tariff." The correction is perfectly true, but it in no wise affects our argument. It is a question of terms, and nothing more. The McKinley tariff is a comprehensive act and includes a great many distinct measures. It abolishes duties on many articles heretofore taxed, as in the case of sugar; and it imposes duties on other articles heretofore free, as in the case of hides. It reduces the duties on many articles; it increases them on many more. And it provides in Section 3 that the duties on certain articles declared free, shall be reimposed after January 1st, 1892, in case the producing countries do not reciprocate. Exemption, reimposition and reciprocity are all parts of one and the same act, and if the Pernambuco case is not the child of the one it is certainly a very near relative. The material question, however, is the fact that a new export has been developed by this act which is of no slight value to a large section of Brazil, and that this new branch of trade will be lost a few months hence in case the treaty with the United States is abrogated. That treaty may not be the natural parent of the new export, but it certainly now holds the position of guardian and protector.

The quarrel among the directors and shareholders of the *Iniciadora de Melhoramentos* company, in which accusations of seriously illegal practices are made, ought to convince the government that some definite legislation is urgently required in regard to abuses practised by company promoters and directors. In their haste to reap large profits shareholders are very negligent in securing themselves against imposition, and the result is that every kind and description of swindle is practised with impunity as long as the profits hold out. When the shareholder finds himself short of his anticipated gains, however, he gets angry and tries to obtain satisfaction, but he finds that nothing can be done. The laws have provided for the means of organizing the company, but not for the abuses by which directors can enrich themselves at the expense of the investor. In this respect there is urgent need of

legislation. Every promoter should be held strictly responsible for his statements, and a penalty should be fixed for every deception practised. And as for the directors, their powers over the affairs of companies should not only be limited, but they should be held strictly accountable for their administration. Something should be done to check this shameful traffic in companies, whose only object is to furnish paper for stock market speculations. It has already brought serious difficulties upon us and will, if not promptly checked, plunge the country into a depth of dishonor and discredit, as well as pecuniary loss, which it will take years of hard work to redeem.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

ARARAQUARA, 18th May, 1891.

The Editor of the *Rio News*.

Dear Sir—By your article in reply to the questions of "Humanity" in your journal of the 12th inst., one is led to think that it is sometime since you have visited the province of S. Paulo; at any rate since you have studied the labour question here on the spot. However well intentioned, your reply is most misleading as well as unjust to the Brazilian planter.

Considering so short a time has elapsed since the abolition of slavery in this country, it is wonderful to note how quickly the majority of planters have adapted themselves to dealing with their foreign labour. A more than sufficient proof of this and of the success of Italian immigration is the great increase in the area of land under coffee. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the management of the "hospedarias," as well as in the choice of emigrants suited to the wants of the country; but to start by giving the motley crowd that daily arrive in S. Paulo better food and more comfortable lodging would induce numbers of the older ones to remain there as long as they could, without working.

As the majority of these new arrivals know as much about their own country as they do of S. America, geography lessons would hardly interest or benefit them.

In reply to "Humanity," I should like to mention that the lot of an emigrant on arriving here is about the same as in any other country.

That it is unfair to the Brazilian planter to describe him as a man who makes a point of and delights in ill-treating his employees;

That here as all the world over the price of labour is regulated according to supply and demand; and that the planter here does what English and American farmers do, i.e., "get the maximum of work at the minimum of cost."

That the emigrant is not forced to accept employment, and that as regards contracting his services he has the pull of the planter every time.

Taking the case of any planter living in the west of S. Paulo who wants labourers—his journey to S. Paulo and expenses there, whilst choosing emigrants is no small item, not to mention loss of time. Then he has the trouble and expense of taking them from the nearest railway station to his farm and also of teaching them their work, for practically speaking the new hands are of little or no use for the first month after their arrival and are not earning enough to pay for food. After so much expense and trouble a planter is hardly likely to ill-treat his men; if he does they leave him and he is the bigger loser.

At the present time agricultural labourers are paid here notably better wages than in any other part of the world and Brazil offers a good future to anyone able and willing to work.

Yours very truly,

FRED. ROSE.

It may be that our discussion of questions like that of emigration to Brazil betrays more venality than our readers are accustomed to tolerate, but we trust that due allowance will be made for our neglect to note every trifling exception and to see the actual condition of every little hamlet in all this broad country. We have no wish, nor have we any purpose to treat the Brazilian planter unjustly, but if we are to be unjust we much prefer that it should be against him than against the poor and friendless immigrant. We have lived in this country a considerable number of years and we have seen a great many enterprises of this character. We know perfectly well that there are many intelligent, progressive planters who treat their laborers humanely and pay them well, but in spite of all that we have heard of whipping posts and blood-baths, of frauds, and swindles, and shameless indignities toward a people who are helpless to protect themselves. More than that, we still have the indignant words of well-informed and trustworthy men ringing in our ears as to the treatment accorded to immigrants on S. Paulo plantations barely three years ago! We have not visited the Araraquara district lately, and we are perfectly willing to accept our correspondent's statements in regard to its progressive condition, but until we can be made to believe that the whole character of the old-time planter has radically changed we can not believe that we have misrepresented the actual state of affairs in this country.

Before accusing us of not being informed, our correspondent should have remembered

two important considerations—1st, the fact that we are located at the principal landing place of immigrants and the point to which they all gravitate when dissatisfied with their treatment and prospects; and, 2nd, the fact that he is living in a newly-developed district and in the midst of some of the best and most progressive planters of São Paulo, the most progressive state of Brazil. The conditions surrounding him are new and exceptional. If he wishes to see and feel the truth of this, let him visit Catagallo, or Parahyba do Sul, or Rezende, or Pinda-moangaba, or even Campinas. Then let him come to Rio and listen to the complaints of the multitudes who return to this city, defrauded of their earnings and in a state of absolute penny! Let him visit the hospitals to see how large a percentage of our high death rate is due to the starving immigrant! And then let him visit the *hospedarias* and see how little like human beings they are treated! We do not need to go to the plantations to get the truth; we have the victims of every species of deception sitting upon our door steps and begging food of us in every street. We have had their thumb-nails pass books in our own hands and have seen exactly how their hard-earned wages have been absorbed before ever crossing their palms! If all this is justice to the poor laborer, if these are the advantages held out to him in this favored land, then we must be permitted to continue as we have begun—to oppose Brazilian immigration in every shape and form until the land, labor and tax laws of the country are so changed that he can come here on exactly the same terms that are offered in the United States!

As for the assertion that he gets higher wages here than in any other part of the world, will Mr. Rose give us the proofs? Will he tell the readers of this paper what wages are paid by the year, by the month and by the day in his part of the state of São Paulo?—Eds. News.

CUSTOMS OF THE PORT.

The following documents will prove of interest to the shipping trade of this port:

(Translation)

In the President of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro.

The undersigned, masters of foreign vessels at present anchored in this port, loaded with cargoes of petroleum, lumber, etc. (general cargo), having in such charter parties the following clause, "the ship to discharge with all possible dispatch according to the regulations and customs of the port," ask that Y. K. will deign to state in writing what is the amount in tons which every vessel should daily discharge in conformity with the above mentioned clause.

In the case of the ships bringing entire cargoes of petroleum in cases, what is the quantity in tons, or cases, that should be discharged per day.

Rio de Janeiro, April 24th, 1891.

W. W. Sprague,

Master of ship *Resolving Light*.

W. R. Cole,

Master of bark *Radford*.

H. H. Card,

Master of bark *Glamora*.

T. E. King,

Master of bark *Baymont*.

In reply to the request of the subscribers the directory of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro declares that whenever the charter party does not stipulate the time within which the discharge must be completed, and when there is no special custom for the goods comprising the cargoes, general usages and customs rule, and these establish that the discharge, in fault of other conditions, should never be less than fifty tons per working day.

Rio de Janeiro, May 18th, 1891.

João N. de Vincken,

President.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Sir,—In commenting on my letter of April 26th you ask: "Can any fair-minded man claim that an exchange of one for ten is a sacrifice?"

I have, I think, heard the assertion implied in this question more than once in this discussion. I have, however, hitherto regarded it more as a rhetorical flourish than as a serious assertion; and, as I must confess myself too dull to see the force or truth of the assertion, I hope I may be allowed to ask you kindly to explain in what way Brazil is to gain under the treaty ten times as much as she will lose.

You further argue that under the treaty "Brazil will get cheaper food and clothing." This can only be by the United States being able to undersell all their competitors; a result of the treaty which you say "no one asks, nor expects."

As to find a serious question seems likely to arise. The United States' negotiator, I imagine, expects Brazil to give free entrance to American breadstuffs whilst imposing duties on all non-American breadstuffs. Well, did the Brazilian negotiator similarly expect the United States to give free entrance to Brazilian sugar whilst imposing duties on all other sugar? If not, where is the reciprocity? or what equality is there in a contract in which one of the parties has its hands tied while those of the other are free?

If the treaty was understood to be equally binding on both parties, how is it that the United States are said to have already concluded a treaty with Spain admitting Cuban sugars on the same terms as Brazilian? It is, of course, obvious that if Cuba played on the same footing as Brazil, the supposed advantages to Brazil from her treaty with the United States are simply annulled so far as sugar is concerned.

You will hardly expect your argument in favor of reciprocity from the example of Canada to be taken seriously. The relative positions of Canada and the United States are so peculiar that no analogy exists between that case and the case of two countries so distant and unconnected with each other as the United States and Brazil. Reciprocity between Canada and the United States is more like reciprocity between the adjoining states of Rio and São Paulo, than between Brazil and the United States; and what might be most desirable and beneficial in the former case, might be most impolitic and mischievous in the latter. But if, under the name of reciprocity, the United States should seek to make a treaty with Canada which would limit Canada to buy only in American markets, whilst the United States were free to buy where they chose, Canada would probably be found a little more wile awake than Brazil seems to have been of late.

Yours very obediently,

ESOLIMIAN.

Pernambuco, May 20th, 1891.

Our correspondent will permit us to observe just here that he is wasting very valuable time and space if he thinks that our arguments are not and to be taken seriously, or are mere rhetorical flourishes. We are not accustomed to discuss a serious question in that style. He will also permit us to observe that it is another waste of time and space to discuss this question until he has made himself familiar with the acts on which it is based. If he will read section 3 of the McKinley tariff act he will see that the United States proposed to celebrate reciprocity treaties with all the countries producing certain products. If, then, he will read the treaty celebrated between that country and Brazil, he will find that the restrictions suggested above are merely suppositions on his part. Brazil has not the slightest restriction placed upon her action in the matter, and can celebrate any treaties she likes to-morrow. In fact, the general purpose of Secretary Blaine is to encourage such treaties between American nations. Regarding the comparative values of the exchange, our correspondent will permit us to refer him to the figures published in these columns on March 24th. As for the Canadian reciprocity treaty, we referred to that for his information and not for the purpose of starting a new argument.

From the *Jornal do Brazil*, May 23rd.

THE POSITION OF THE TREASURY.

We hear that the financial position of the country at the Treasury agency in London is the following, the calculation of reducing the pound to our money being made at par:

If no new expenses are authorized, there may be expected in next September a balance of..... £200,404

The expenses in October, however, including all payments applied for up to the present, including £250,000 for the department of marine on account of the 5,000,000\$ amount to... 578,878

Deficit in October..... £378,384

Verified expenses in November..... 105,549

do do in December..... 39,972

Deficit in December..... £523,905

Deduct: Exchange which the Banco Emissor of Pernambuco must furnish in July..... 225,000

Deficit in December..... £298,905

It must be observed that in January there will be a certain expenditure of..... 600,000

Lending to be remitted..... £898,905

In the current year.....

THE S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

A number of friends of this Club have arranged a benefit programme of athletic sports and races at the Hippodromo Paulistano on the 7th proximo, which will consist of the following events:

1st. — 100 metres flat race, handicap;
2nd. — 1,500 " bicycle race;
3rd. — 120 " hurdle race;
4th. — 450 " egg and spoon race;
5th. — 1,600 " horse race, natives, ridden by owners;
6th. — 800 metres flat race;
7th. — 100 " sack race;
8th. — 3,200 " silky trotting race;
9th. — 150 " obstacle race;
10th. — 1,600 " flat race;
11th. — 800 " horse race, bicycle race;
12th. — 80 " three-legged race;
13th. — 1,000 " steeple chase, native horses, ridden by owners.

The entries for these races will be closed on the 31st inst. It is anticipated that the variety of events arranged will attract a large attendance. Special trains will be run for the accommodation of visitors, and refreshments will be served on the ground. The Club has our best wishes for a fine day and full attendance.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The fourth match of the season was played on Sunday, May 17th "A to G" vs. "H to Z" and resulted in favor of the latter.

"H to Z" closed their innings with 142 runs and four wickets to fall.

The rain stopped the play when "A to G" had six wickets down for 55.

Subjoined is the score:

"H to Z."	
First Innings.	
C. W. Young, c. Barber, b. F. H. Gepp....	13
A. G. Tweedie, b. Fussell.....	16
H. Tross, b. Ashton.....	13
A. C. E. Skey, run out.....	50
A. Richards, b. Ashton.....	29
P. Sanderson, b. Ashton.....	9
W. Orsler, not out.....	—
Innings, did not bat.....	—
A. Harley, ".....	—
A. Sell, ".....	—
C. Lloyd, ".....	—
Byes.....	4
Leg Byes.....	4
Wide balls.....	3
No balls.....	1

"A to G."

F. J. Colbourne, c. Tross, b. Orsler.....	31
P. Elworthy, not out.....	1
P. Barber, b. Richards.....	5
J. Fussell, b. Richards.....	3
F. H. Gepp, c. and b. Tross.....	1
H. F. Gale, b. Richards.....	2
A. E. Dewar, b. Richards.....	1
F. Ashton, not out.....	1
W. Fletcher Jr., to bat.....	1
H. Barton.....	—
P. Born, ".....	—
Leg byes.....	2
Wide balls.....	3

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan are stationing patrols along the Brazilian frontier.

—Small-pox is said to be increasing in Montevideo.

—The Uruguayan government has issued a decree ordering the withdrawal of a part of the Banco Nacional's currency issue.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that the disorders in the city of Cordoba have become really insurrectionary in character. Fighting in the streets has occurred and a number of men have been killed and wounded. The city has been put under martial law.

—The April returns show that the immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered only 786, while the departures were 2,077. The arrivals from Brazil were 324, while the departures for that country were 428.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that the 1861 loan contracted by the province of Buenos Aires will be paid by the nation.

—The political quarrels in Cordoba have given rise to fears and rumors of a revolutionary outbreak in that province.

—The Argentine government has refused to put a duty upon the exportation of wheat, it having been ascertained that there are 150,000 tons available for exportation over and above the quantity required for consumption to January next.

—The value of the crop of wheat, linseed, barley, hay, beans and potatoes, this year in the province of Santa Fé, Argentina, is calculated at \$74,000,000.

—The following figures show the amount of national *cedulas* issued in Argentina up to the 31st of March.

series	capital emitted	circulation on 31st March
A.....	\$20,000,000	\$15,374,650
B.....	15,000,000	13,339,900
C.....	15,000,000	13,096,400
D.....	20,000,000	18,994,200
E.....	20,000,000	19,522,600
A gold.....	20,000,000	19,435,350

—The 150 boxes of arms and munitions of war which arrived in this port from Brazil last week for the Chili government, were sent on to Buenos Aires in the *Comor* last Monday to be taken overland via Mendoza to Chili.—*Uruguay News*, May 10th.

—A great number of school teachers have sent in their resignations to the government as they have not received their salaries for several months. We commend this scandal to some of those government political parasites who are drawing salaries from five or six different sources.—*Argentine News*.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A negro was recently run over and killed by a train on the Mogiana railway near the station of Matto Dentro.

—The surveys on the branch between Piracicaba and Limeira on the Paulista railway were concluded on the 22nd.

—Thirty bars of iron shipped from this city to S. Paulo by the Companhia de Marmores e Ladrilhos on April 15th, had not reached their destination on the 20th of this month.

—There was a derailment on the Rio do Ouro line, near Brejo, on the 21st, owing to the carelessness of the driver, but no loss to life occurred. The damage to the road was quickly repaired.

—The distance from Taubaté to Amparo by the present railways is 296 kilometres. By the projected railway it will be 165 kilometres, a difference of 131 kilometres, which is said to mean a saving of 28,300 per ton in freights.

—On the 22nd in Santos a street car ran over a man, who received injuries that are believed to be fatal. The driver and conductor of the car were arrested. Now shall we have a strike among the Santos car drivers and conductors?

—We hear that a contract has been celebrated for an electric railway plant for the Tijuca line, which will be furnished and put into operation by the Thompson-Houston company. This will be the first overhead electric line in Brazil.

—A bale of goods shipped from this city to the station of Bicas by the firm of Velloso Aguiar & Co. on the 6th inst. reached its destination with the following articles missing:—65 pieces of cotton, 5 dozen pairs of hose, 2 pairs of trousers, all valued at 186\$100.

—The gross traffic receipts, including the dock, of the Geral de Estradas de Ferro lines in May were 617,443\$540, of which 179,203\$740 from passengers and 399,571\$840 from goods. The company appears to have handled a total of 18,63 tons of goods, of which 7,262 tons were coffee.

—The Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, in its own name and as representative of holders of debentures of the Oeste de Minas company, has protested against the union of that company with the Quilombo company. The nominal value of these debentures is 22,450,000 marks and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The S. Paulo legislature will meet on the 5th prox.

—In Sergipe the discussion of the constitution commenced on the 20th.

—The S. Paulo police is again said to be on the track of the murderers of Francisco Paulista.

—An Ouro Preto telegram of the 19th inst. states that there have recently been several fights between policemen and soldiers in that city.

—A mine of quicksilver, said to be very rich is reported to have been discovered at a place called Triphary, four kilometres from Ouro Preto.

—A new rice machine invented by Evasito Conrado was tried in Santos a few days ago. The result of the experiment is said to have been favorable.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the owner of the steamer *Pinatny*, in view of the demand of his employees for higher wages, has decided to raise freights 60 per cent.

—There is said to be a lack of laborers in the municipal district of Taubaté not only for arm work, but also for work on the railway. The wages paid there are 2\$500 a day.

—The Sergipe constitution was voted in 3rd reading on the 22nd inst., including the amendments proposed by the committee of revision. The election of governor is fixed for to-morrow.

—Some of the members of the committee to report on the constitution in the Rio de Janeiro legislature were in favor of giving the governor a 10 years' term of office. Why not elect St. Jacob for life?

—Poor Rezende is not only afflicted with yellow fever, but is also torn with religious dissensions and the vicar has been forced to leave the place. On the 21st the chief of police of Rio de Janeiro went to Rezende to investigate the matter.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, dated the 19th inst., says that from all parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul documents have been received, proving that frauds were committed in the recent elections. But—what are you going to do about it?

—The Goyaz constituent assembly has been again adjourned, this time to July 1st. The governor has resigned and the majority of the assembly opposes the adjournment. The interference of the national government is provoking much mischief.

—The man accused of cannibalism, of whom we gave an account some months ago, has died in prison. There are said to be other cannibals in the same place (Salinas, Minas Geras) forced into a regularly organized band for living on human flesh.

—The Associação Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul addressed a telegram to the minister of finance on the 19th inst., stating that at a meeting held by the merchants in that city it was resolved to ask that the payment of duties in gold be reduced to 50 per cent. and that measures should be adopted to improve the state of the exchange market.

—A new republican party has been organized in Pernambuco under the direction of Drs. Marius Junior, Ambrosio Machado and others. It is suggested by some well-wishers that the members of the new party should withdraw to some interior locality, say Matto Grosso, Goyaz, or Amazonas, where they can organize a government of their own without restraint.

—On the 20th at 2 o'clock a.m., there was a fight in São Paulo between the police and a band of burglars that had attacked a bakery. One of the burglars was killed and another captured. It is stated that the burglars were betrayed by a clerk who had promised to open the house for them, and that consequently the policemen were there prepared to receive them when they attempted to enter the building.

—At a largely attended meeting of the Associação Commercial of Bahia on the 19th it was decided that the measures adopted by the government in regard to the payment of duties are not satisfactory and that merchants will maintain their present resolution not to withdraw goods from the custom-house. It up to the 30th the government shall not have revoked the order for collecting duties in gold, the Bahia merchants will then resort to such other measures as they deem advisable. The result of the meeting was telegraphed to all the principal importing cities of Brazil.

—The Pará coachmen went out on a strike on the 22nd.

—The preparatory sessions of the Paraná constituent assembly were opened on the 22nd inst.

—It is stated that the Pernambuco legislature will elect a governor of the state on the 29th or 30th inst.

—Experiments with Dr. Koch's lymph were begun at the Misericórdia hospital in Campinas on the 22nd.

—In Rio Claro, S. Paulo, the people in contracting marriages dispense, as a rule, with any civil ceremony.

—The students of the S. Paulo law school in the 3rd year have decided that they do not want "commercial law."

—The Piaui constituent assembly voted the new constitution in second reading, with amendments, on the 21st.

—A Ceará telegram of the 22nd says that a large number of emigrants from the drought-stricken districts had reached that city.

—A Polish priest, Abbe Chelmicki, is now visiting the colonies of Paraná to investigate the condition of his countrymen there.

—In S. Paulo on the night of the 21st another house was attacked by burglars, who made a rich harvest of money and jewelry.

—Advices from interior districts of Sergipe state that great suffering has been caused there by drought, no rain having fallen since last October.

—A Santos telegram of the 21st says that the second strike there has come to an end and that the shipment of coffee has recommenced.

—On the night of the 21st inst. burglars entered the warehouse of the Lloyd Brasileiro in Santos and stole several packages of merchandise.

—A man arrested in S. Paulo on the 22nd says that the man killed in the attack on the bakery on the 20th was the murderer of Francisco Paulista.

—All parties seem to agree that Gov. Porciella deserves a term of seven years, but there is some difference of opinion as to where the term should be served.

—A telegram from Pernambuco, dated the 22nd, says that the S. S. *Segurança* entered that port flying the imperial flag, which it lowered when signalled to do so.

—In S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, the burglars entered a house, but the only thing they carried off was a decoration. Evidently they have been reading minister João Barbalho's views on the subject and don't believe that decoration abolished.

—The new governor of Amazonas makes an ominous beginning of his official career. In the firing of a salute in his honor on board the car *Guanabara*, as he was passing on the steamer *Amazonas*, one man lost his arm and another was severely lamed.

—Carolino Vergara, who had come from Uruguay to Rio Grande do Sul for the purpose of voting at the election, was struck by lightning which entered the room in which he was sleeping. He was so severely burnt that his recovery was considered very doubtful.

—According to Lieut. Vinhaes the Santos strike was very much exaggerated and was got up merely to embarrass the governor of S. Paulo. It is singular how quickly the would-be labor chief's eyes were opened to the real situation after his mission failed and he was compelled to leave the town.

—Investigations made by the S. Paulo police in regard to the attack on the bakery on the 19th show that a band of burglars in that city keep in their employ a number of servants, laborers, clerks and other persons to furnish them information and give them other assistance in executing their plans.

—It is stated that the committee on the constitution in the Rio de Janeiro legislature has decided to report in favor of a term of seven years for the governor, a salary of 3,000\$ a month and 15,000\$ for expenses. The object of the committee, undoubtedly, is to demonstrate that a republican government is not economical.

—At the reunion of the Bahia commercial association on the 22nd, it was resolved to suspend the agreement of the 8th inst. and to recommence dispatching goods, in view of the action of the government in fixing the price of sovereigns at 184 exchange until the opening of congress. The association will then send in a petition for the repeal of the decree establishing gold duties.

—In S. Paulo the executive committee of the Campos Salles-Glycerio party advises the members of that party not to take part in the elections for filling the places of congressmen who have resigned. In the opinion of the committee these elections cannot be legally held until after the respective resignations have been accepted by congress and until laws for regulating elections in accord with § 22 of Art. 34 of the constitution.

—According to a telegram from Porto Alegre, of the 19th inst., Visconde de Pelotas has published a letter which he addressed to the minister of war, pleading the cause of the officers and soldiers whom he considers unjustly treated. The harsh treatment to which they are subjected is due, he says, to their refusal to act as agents of arbitrary power in depriving the people of their rights and liberties. He complains of the employment of military force to overawe the people of the state.

—On the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock a.m., a man named Luciano Lasterna was killed in bed in his house in S. Paulo. His body when examined by the police was found to be mutilated with wounds caused by knives, axes and pistol balls. It is thought that the murdered man, who is said to have been a passer of counterfeit money, was killed by a band of malefactors to which he belonged and which suspected him of treachery. It is suggested that this is the band that attacked the bakery on the same day.

—Councillor Lafayette is at present visiting his family in Minas Geras. His presence there has given rise to the report that he is the centre of a conspiracy to overthrow the government and that in this conspiracy some of the members of the state legislature are engaged. This report has led Councillor Afonso Penna to publish a letter stating that he is the only member of the legislature that has visited Councillor Lafayette and that in his opinion a restoration of the monarchy may be caused, not by plots but by the errors and abuses committed by the government and by the triumph of the narrow policy which seeks to exclude four-fifths of the Brazilian people from participation in the political affairs of the country.

—In Porto Alegre a convict, who for some reason was in one of the streets in the custody of a guard, attempted to make his escape. He obtained permission of the guard to enter a neighboring house, from which he shortly afterwards issued armed with a knife. Attacking and wounding his cavalier, he took to flight, closely followed by the wounded guard. Several soldiers of the 30th battalion of infantry joined in the pursuit and one of them, as also the adjudant of the battalion and a policeman, were wounded in attempting to capture the convict. The guard first wounded by him died from the injury. The crime of which the criminal had originally been convicted was the brutal murder of three persons in 1886. His term of imprisonment would have been completed within two months, and he has recently married.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Ducci opera company is announced to arrive here next month.

—The well-known Confeitaria Paschoal has been sold to the Confeitaria Nacional company.

—The government has received from England the cannon purchased for the gunboat *Camandé*.

—It is said that the government will open a credit of 100,000\$ for public relief in Pernambuco.

—The first number of the *Tempe*, a paper under the direction of former editors of the *Pais*, was published on the 21st inst.

—On the 20th there was a fight between two dilbury drivers on Largo da Carioca, and one of them hit off the other's ear.

—Among the exports from Antwerp to Brazil in 1890 are included: 6 pianos, 3 cows, 2 bulls, 15,100 in cash and a *panorama*!

—It is reported that Col. Piragibe is to be made brigadier-general. We presume it is in honor of his valiant attack on the *Tribuna*.

—Bárão de Mesquita, president of the Therapeutic railway, has obtained permission to lay a cable between this city and Nictheroy.

—The minister of justice has sent to the minister of war a proposal he received from A. Ulrick to sell him 250,000 guns and 400,000 cartridges.

—The killing of Oscar Dunham and the wounding of other persons at the drill on Camp de S. Christoval have excited much indignation in this city.

—The government has been informed by the consul-general of Brazil in Sweden that there will probably be a large immigration to Brazil from that country during the present year.

—At recent cabinet meetings the ministers have discussed the question of sanitary improvements for this city. Several physicians and engineers were present at these meetings.

—Since when has the tax on freights been raised? A parcel sent from this office to Juiz de Fora a few days' since paid 940 reis freight and 200 reis tax. It looks very much as though the authorities propose to swallow up everything!

—A man taking coffee at the café in the Central railway station a few days ago, had his pocket picked. On proceeding to pay his bill he found in his pocket, instead of the money he had put there, a note with the following words:—"Old fellow, this world is full of larks."

—It is said that the inquiry into the delation in the telegraph department, for which Bárão de Capeneva was held responsible, is becoming very much complicated and the amounts involved very much increased. It would be interesting to know whether the unsavory business is to be hushed up altogether.

—On the 18th inst. the municipal council wrote to the minister of interior in regard to the "intolerable state of domestic service" in this city. It is not a humdrum part as bad as the municipal service, however, which does not seem to have attracted any notice whatever from the city government.

—In the opinion of the present governor of Espírito Santo, Gen. Deodoro is a *grandissima besta*. At least that is what he says in a letter of April 14th, 1890, addressed to Dr. Afonso Claudio, who was then governor of the state and who has recently caused the letter to be published. This letter, of course, causes much scandal, and certain circles and affords no little amusement for the public.

—On the 20th, when the 1st and 2nd brigades of the army were drilling in the manual of arms on the Campo de S. Christoval, some guns that had negligently been left loaded were discharged, and the bullets taking effect in the crowd of spectators present, killed Oscar Dunham, a boy of 12 years of age, and wounded several others. It is very singular that ball cartridges so frequently find their way into these guns.

—The minister of agriculture has at last advised the minister of the interior that the works for the water supply of the S. Sebastião hospital have been authorized. We trust that no undue haste will be exercised so that none of these essential red-tape formalities may be overlooked. The poor fellows are now where a drink of fresh water will do them no good, and the government may just as well wait for another epidemic.

Harve F. sr	Fille de Bucaros Aves.	.....
Amirwep	Velde.	.....
London Br. sr	loni	.....
London and Amirwep Br. sr	Trent.	.....
Hanbong tier sr	Tyacu.	.....
Haudeaux Fr. sr	Cougo.	.....
Maiselles Fr. sr	Provence.	.....
Trieste Aust sr	Zichy.	.....

May 23rd, 1891.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
7,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras	..	2000	198 5/8	..
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. C. Viçosa Fluminense	\$1000—July 91	600	70 1/2	..
708,400	708,400	20,000	Sociedade Fluminense	1000—Jan. 91	200	218 000	..
100,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria .....	..	250	200 000	..
100,000	70,000	200	Commissao e Ensayo Civil	1000—Jan. 91	100	50 000	..
1,000,000	4,500,000	..	Emprez de Obras Publicas	1000—Jan. 91	200	310 000	..
1,000,000	550,000	..	do " 7 series	1000—Jan. 91	100	340 000	..
2,250,000	2,250,000	..	Ensayo de Cane .....	..	200	34 000	33 3/8
100,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evocasa Fluminense .....	..	40	40 000	..
100,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. e Coloniz. da Bahia .....	..	100	..	45
100,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Lv. e Viçosa de Alcanth	..	100	180 000	..
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Flum. (Riosneges)	Jan. 91	50	50 000	..
500,000,000	40,000,000	..	Melheramentos do Brasil	6000—Jan. 91	50	90 000	98 000 98
500,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do Rio	Int. Jan. 91	100	168 000	..
1,000,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo .....	..	80	50 000	40 000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleo	5000—Jan. 91	120	130 000	..
1,000,000	500,000	..	Nova Era Rural	1000—Jan. 91	70	38 000	30 000
1,000,000	400,000	..	Pastoral Mineiro	6000—Aug. 90	120	180 000	..
400,000	470,000	..	Pharmacia de Coll. .....	..	100	100 000	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Saneamento do Rio	1000—Jan. 91	40	41 000	..
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servicos Militares	8000—Jan. 91	80	..	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torre de Brastelia	3000—Jan. 91	80	75 000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Uniao	Jan. 91	200	250 000	..

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" 26	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
June 3	Moselle ..	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.
" 15	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Members Rs. 1500. Non Members Rs. 2500.

EVENTS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS

1. 100 yards Flat Race handicap (Members only.)
2. Long Jump.
3. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
4. Quarter mile Flat Race (Members only.)
5. Pole Jump.
6. Bicycle Race.
7. Hurdle Race.
8. Married men's Race, 100 yards.
9. Half mile Flat Race.
10. Boys Race—similar 12 years.
11. Sack Race.
12. High Jump.
13. Putting the weight.
14. 100 yards Flat Race.
15. Girl's Race—under 12 years.
16. Consultation Race.

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

TYP. ALONIA, 79, Sete de Setembro.